CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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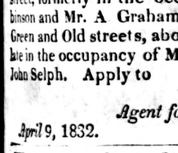
PUBLIC NOTICE.



The Proprietors of the *new* Steam Boat JOHN WALKER, give notice to Merchants and others, interested, that the *RATES OF FREIGHT* on Dry Goods have been *reduced* nearly one-third less than the printed Rates of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company of July 1st, 1830. A reduction on other articles is contemplated; in the mean time Goods will be carried up almost as low as at present by the Pole Boats.
Wilmington, April 5, 1832. 75-3t.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have received per Steam Boat Henrietta, their Spring supply, embracing a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
And Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,

Hats, Caps and Shoes, writing and letter Paper, Iron and Steel, Drugs and Patent Medicines, &c., which they offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance.
NOTT & STARR.
April 9, 1832. 75-6w.

A Dwelling House for sale,

AND LOTS ELIGIBLY SITUATED FOR WAREHOUSES, *TO LEASE.*

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell, on the most accommodating terms, the Dwelling House and Lot, situated on the corner of Mumford and Donaldson streets. The Improvements are nearly new, with a good Garden attached, and will be found to unite almost every convenience requisite for a small family.

Also, to LEASE for a term of years,
The Lot or Lots corner of Old and Union streets.—They are eligibly situated for the erection of Warehouses, being very convenient to the business part of the town.—Apply to
JOSEPH BAKER,
Agent for R. Donaldson, Esq.
April 9, 1832. 75-6w.

Valuable Lots to Lease.

THE Subscriber is authorized to Lease, on terms both accommodating as to time and reasonable as to price, that valuable Lot, 50 feet front on Hay street, formerly in the occupancy of Dr. Hiram Robinson and Mr. A Graham. Also, the Lot corner of Green and Old streets, about 50 feet on Green street, late in the occupancy of Messrs. Jas. H. Hooper and John Selph. Apply to
JOSEPH BAKER,
Agent for Mrs. M. R. Anderson.
April 9, 1832. 75 6w.

Twenty-five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 31st March, his apprentice boy by the name of *Neill McGill*, now between 19 and 20 years of age, and was bound to him until he would be 21 by his father, Neill McGill, residing in Cumberland county, where it is expected he will aim to go; he had on when he left me a green broadcloth coat, light colored sattinet pantaloons and a fine fur hat; he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair and eyes. The above reward will be paid to any person that will bring him to me, but no charges. All persons are hereby forewarned from employing or harboring said apprentice, as I am determined to enforce the law against any one that will do so.
A. G. WILKINSON.
Charlotte, April 3, 1832. 75-3t.

To Journeymen Cabinet Makers.

A GOOD workman, of moral character and steady habits, would find employment as a Journeyman Copartner in the above business, by immediate application to the Post Master at this Office. A man without a family would be preferred.
HERMAN ALLEN.
Hone Factory Post Office, Randolph, N. C., 3d month 12th, 1832. 75-3t.

Richard Maynard & Co,

HAVE just opened at their Store, two doors west of Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms. Also, an assortment of Landreth's

Garden Seeds.

April 3. 74tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he is now opening a LARGE STOCK of

Dry Goods,

In his New Brick Building near Market Square,
AMONGST WHICH ARE,
A great variety of Cloths, of every description, Sattinets, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, bleached and unbleached Domestic Goods, 6-4 Bed Ticking, Cambrics and Muslins, Bombazetts, Hats and Shoes, Irish Linens,
ALSO,
A great variety of *SILKS*, all of which he is prepared to sell, by wholesale or retail, as low as it is possible that the same descriptions can be sold in this State.
JNO. McARN.
January 4, 1832.

For Sale,

An excellent second hand
CARRIAGE,
an elegant
BAROUCHE,
and one common Barouche.
J. McARN.
January 4, 1832. 63tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
January 2, 1832. 61tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the *same quality* can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinetts,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy c'd'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings,
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP,
Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced,
Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted,
Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and fig'd mull and medium do
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¼ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3 4 7 8 4 4 & 5 4 brown sheetings and shirtings [ish rrings.
3-4 7 8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7 8 4 4 & 5 4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerinos, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [article.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new and beautiful
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Busks,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel screw Pincushions and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicans,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horseskin and Silk Gloves,
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col. and black,
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Ditto extra fine,
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts,
Double and amber Lavender Water,
Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.
Fayetteville, April 3. 74tf.

N. E. Rum, &c.

Just received per Steam Boat Henrietta,
14 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
5 bbls. Malaga Wine,
A few dozen Palmetto Brooms,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
March 13.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,
Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
March 20. 72tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Mersailles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stoffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.
March 20. 72tf.

Fresh Lime.

150 Casks fresh LIME, made from the celebrated Dexter Rock of Providence, R. I. Those wishing a strong cement, would do well to give it a trial. Just receiving from boat Washington, and for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 17. 63tf.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Dec. 22d, 1831, *on the bill for rebuilding the Capitol.*
(CONTINUED.)

Mr. GASTON next rose and said—

Although on a measure so important as that which is now under consideration, I might well be excused for wishing to present my views to the attention of the House, yet it is not without hesitation that I have made up my mind to take any part in this discussion. Very soon after my arrival at this place, I could not but perceive that an understanding existed between the members representing two important sections of the State, to resist all appropriations that might be asked for rebuilding our Capitol, and that with the portion of the House thus committed all argument on the subject would probably be unheeded, and all attempts at persuasion unavailing. On endeavoring to ascertain the objects of this strange alliance, it was immediately seen, that their views were as distinct and dissimilar from each other as the sections of which it was formed, and that it was exceedingly difficult to examine and discuss these purposes without rousing into more violent action, passions already too strongly excited, and drawing yet more closely the bonds of this extraordinary and powerful combination. This state of things still continues. Every moment, we have renewed evidence of it. Under such circumstances, it is extremely discouraging to address the reason of those who have predetermined, and are either impliedly or expressly pledged on the course to be pursued, and it is almost presumptuous to hope for success from the attempt. But however disheartened and desponding, I am forbidden to despair. We have indeed, sir, much at stake. The peace, the honor, the morals and the welfare of my beloved State are deeply involved in the decision we are about to make, and no citizen can hold himself guiltless who does not contribute his best efforts to make that decision such as in his conscience he is assured it ought to be.

It is now just thirty years since I first took a part in the legislative proceedings of North Carolina. No proposition, on which there was any difference of opinion, has during all that time come under my notice, in which the path of duty appeared to me more clear, more certain, than on this now before us. It has already been urged upon the House, with a force and eloquence which ought to be irresistible. Yet there are additional views which, I think, not undeserving of notice, and it is to these principally I will confine my remarks, and invite your attention.

When the People of North Carolina adopted the Constitution of 1776, they did not designate any spot for holding the session of their Legislature. Every General Assembly, before its adjournment, had to fix by joint ballot, the place where the next Assembly should convene. The evils arising from the want of a permanent Seat of Government were many and serious. As the Legislature had no abiding place, the chief Officers of State resided wherever their personal convenience or caprice prompted. The Governor, the Treasurer, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller, were scattered over the country, and he who had occasion to examine their offices, had to travel throughout the country to find them.—As the Legislature removed from year to year to Newbern, to Fayetteville, to Hillsborough, to Halifax, or to Tarborough, the officers and their offices, with all their books, records and documents, accompanied it in its rotation. Great as was this inconvenience, it dwindled into nothing when compared with others of a far graver character that attended this constant revolution and change. A portion of the inhabitants of all the little towns that set up a claim to be the temporary Seat of Government, felt a lively interest in drawing the Legislature to them. This was naturally contagious, it was even communicated to their neighbors, and of course to the members from that vicinity. The most exciting subject of legislative action every year, was the question where the Legislature should assemble the succeeding year. The members were feasted, flattered and cajoled, and all the arts of intrigue were set in requisition to influence them. This question mingled with all others, insinuated itself into every election by the General Assembly, and not unfrequently decided important legislative enactments. The mischief became intolerable, all cried out for a remedy, and an opportunity was fortunately presented by which it was hoped that an effectual remedy could be obtained. The people were about to assemble in their original capacity in Convention for the purpose of deliberating on the adoption or rejection of the Federal Constitution. The Legislature of 1787 passed the following important resolution: "Resolved, that it be recommended to the people of this State to authorize and direct their respective representatives, to be elected for the purpose of deliberating on the Federal Constitution, to fix on the place for holding the future meetings of the General Assembly, and the place of residence of the chief Officers of the State, which when fixed shall be considered the unalterable Seat of Government for this State." The Convention thus authorized, directed and chosen, clothed with the whole sovereign authority of the People, in their name and in their behalf, did *ordain* as follows: "That the plantation whereon Isaac Hunter now resides, or such place as the Legislature shall fix within ten miles thereof, shall be the place for holding the future meetings of the General Assembly, and the place of residence of the chief Officers of the State, and the unalterable Seat of Government of this State, except by the authority of the people in Convention, met for the said purpose; provided, however, that until convenient buildings can be erected on the said place for these purposes, it shall be in the power of the General Assembly, from time to time, to appoint any other place or places, for the meeting of the General Assembly, and for the residence of the chief Officers of the State, any thing in this ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding." [See ordinance of 1788.] In 1791, the General Assembly, passed the necessary law to carry this ordinance into effect. In 1792, the Commissioners appointed under that law reported a plan of the City which they had laid off within the limits prescribed by the ordinance; this plan was confirmed and ratified by the Legislature by the name of the City of Raleigh, and in 1794, the State House on Union Square in that City having been completed, the Legislature convened at Raleigh, and this City has since been in fact, as well as in law, the Seat of Government of North Carolina. The State House originally erected was subsequently enlarged and adorned into a spacious and elegant edifice. The building in which we are now assembled was constructed for the residence of the Governor—suitable and substantial offices for the Governor, the Secretary and Treasurer, have been completed; persons have been drawn hither from all parts of the State, and have expended their means in the improvement of the place, until it was made to furnish all the conveniences which can or ought to be required for the transaction of the public business. Forty-three years had elapsed since the enactment of the ordinance, thirty-seven years since the actual removal of the Legislature to Raleigh; all thought of agitating the State on the subject of the Seat of Government had been abandoned, when an accidental fire converted into a hideous ruin the noble State House in which our sessions had been holden. We have assembled from necessity, not within the city of Raleigh, but within view of it, and the question is, shall we make arrangements by rebuilding the Capitol for re-assembling at the permanent Seat of Government?

Was I not right, sir, in saying that the path of duty seemed perfectly obvious? A power far superior to ours, the people in Convention, by a fundamental law, have prescribed to us the place where we shall hold our sessions. Do we owe obedience to this ordinance? Is this a question fit to be asked, much less to be answered? The essential characteristics, the distinguishing features of our Government, are contained in the principles, that all political power emanates from the people—that the ordinances which they make in Convention make up the Constitution of the State—that all legislative, executive, judicial and ministerial officers, nay all the citizens, owe to this Constitution a hearty, a zealous and animated support. To enforce and enliven and sanctify this duty, we have been required all and each of us to pledge ourselves to this service by a solemn appeal to Almighty God. A criticism, a minute criticism has been hazarded, that the Ordinance in question is perhaps not a part of the Constitution, for it was made since the Constitution of 1776. The Ordinance not a part of the Constitution! What then is it? Can any individual exercise legislative functions here but in pursuance of the Constitution?—Does any one doubt that the member from Fayetteville has a constitutional right, as perfect and complete as that of any other individual of our body, to take a part with us in the high duty of making laws for the people of North Carolina? And yet, sir, need I say that by the Constitution of 1776, Fayetteville was not entitled to a Representative on this floor, that this was conferred by an Ordinance of the Convention which re-assembled in 1789, to deliberate again on the question of adopting the Federal Constitution.

In the same spirit of verbal criticism, I have heard it suggested that the Ordinance speaks indeed of *erecting* suitable buildings on the place designated as the Seat of Government, but is silent about re-erecting them in case they should be destroyed. It is painful and humiliating to pursue sophisms which can prevail only with those willing to be deluded.—The fact however is, that the Ordinance contains no affirmative, *express injunction* to erect any buildings. It ordains only, that the place designated "shall be the place for holding the future meetings of the General Assembly, and the place of residence of the chief Officers of the State, and the unalterable Seat of Government of the State." Nothing is said about erecting buildings, but by way of *exception* and *proviso*. "Provided however, that until suitable buildings can be erected," the General Assembly may meet elsewhere. You know, sir, that it has been seriously questioned whether our meeting at *this spot*, not within but adjoining the limits of the City, is constitutional, and that it has been justified simply because a convenient building for the purpose is not *now* in Raleigh. We are bound to meet every year. The place of meeting is prescribed to us by an authority we dare not dispute, and must not disobey. We conform now to the spirit, because we cannot conform to the letter of the mandate, and necessity justifies us. But how long will this justification stand us in stead? It is necessity now—but will it be *necessity* when it arises from our own culpable omission to do what it is in our power to do? A citizen is summoned to attend a Court of Justice on a given day. He has not the physical ability to obey this summons by travelling on foot but he is able to ride, and has the means of thus travelling. Where is the Court of Justice that will excuse his disobedience on the plea of necessity? A tract of land is devised to an individual, upon condition that he shall reside thereon, with a provision that this injunction shall not be obligatory until convenient buildings can be by him erected on it. They are erected, and he there resides until they are accidentally burnt. He can, but will not re-erect them, and sets up this act of obstinacy as an excuse for non-residence, and violation of the condition of the gift. Will any one say that the plea can avail him?

But it is also said, if under the Ordinance we are bound to re-erect the Capitol, no time is prescribed for the performance of this duty; and we may rightfully postpone its performance from year to year. I repeat, that the enacting part of the Ordinance commands, in general terms, that Raleigh shall thenceforth be the place for holding the sessions of the Assembly. This is positive and peremptory. The proviso allows a temporary excuse, "until convenient buildings *can* be erected." Under the spirit, not the letter of this proviso, we claim, perhaps rightfully claim, another excuse, because of the destruction of the principal building heretofore erected. Be it so. What is the fair extent of the excuse thus claimed? Surely only until the building can be re-erected.—The implied excuse cannot be more extensive than the excuse which is expressly given. Sir, we may deceive ourselves, we may possibly deceive others, by these subtile and refined criticisms, but in fact they are but pretexts, which unwillingness to obey is always ready to feign or fancy, and not legitimate excuses for unavoidable non-compliance with duty. We owe to the Constitution a loyal obedience, the obedience of the will and the heart. It has directed us where to hold our sessions.—There we ought to hold them, so long as that Constitution remains unaltered, and if we cannot without reconstructing the State House, why we should proceed to do it at once promptly and in earnest. Such at least, sir, is my view of duty.

It has also, sir, been said, that the Ordinance by which the Seat of Government is permanently established, contains a provision that it shall be competent for the people, met in Convention for that purpose, to remove it elsewhere; and it has been urged, that it is not unlikely but that the people, since the destruction of the State House, may be disposed to order this removal, and that by rebuilding the edifice, we may interpose an obstacle in the way of executing this purpose. The Capitol was destroyed in June—the annual election occurred in August following, and we have now reached at least the middle of our Session. Not the slightest indication has yet been given of a desire on the part of the people to do this act, which it has always been within their competence to perform. No proposition has been brought forward by any member to recommend the call of a Convention—for the purpose of a removal, or for any other purpose. There is not an individual in this House who does not *know*, that those who take the lead in opposing the bill on your table are determined, if in their power, to prevent any Convention resolutions from being introduced. Then, sir, I say, and no gentleman can contradict me, the people do not desire the removal of the Seat of Government. I speak of their disposition *at present*. The people are too honest and just to involve in ruin, wanton and cruel ruin, the citizens of this community, simply because they have the power to play the tyrant. They are too sober, too plain minded, and right minded, to indulge in the day-dreams of a magnificent Emporium of Commerce springing up on the banks of the Cape-Fear, at the first pressure of a legislative foot, like the palaces of Aladdin at the bidding of the genius of the lamp. They are too prudent and economical to sacrfice all the public property here, and engage in hazardous purchases and wasteful expenditures elsewhere, because of the delusive plausibilities suggested by local and selfish interests. The people *now*, have no intention to change the Seat of Government, and we also know it. But whether such desire cannot be got up—what may or may not be hereafter effected by management, by the arts of political leaders and aspirants, by the machinery of intrigue, and above all, by factious combinations—This, sir, is what none of us know, and what I will not venture to divine. We live, as yet, under a Constitution which declares Raleigh the unalterable Seat of Government. *We* are not a Convention, and we have no power to change, and no right to disobey the Constitution. The people are not about to assemble in Convention—and if we defer the performance of one plain duty, because such a Convention may be called at some future time, and when called, *may* choose to remove the Government elsewhere, then we may postpone its performance to the Greek Calends—indefinitely.

It would give me pain, Mr. Speaker, to cause offence to any part of the House, and I know that it is not an easy task to examine the *real* difficulties that oppose this bill, with that plainness, without which I cannot be understood, and at the same time, with that delicacy which is always due to the feelings of honorable members. I throw myself on the candor and indulgence of the House, while I honestly make the attempt—On such occasions, a liberal allowance ought to be conceded by liberal men on both sides. It is not to be disguised, that this bill is here resisted by the great body of those members who constitute "the West," or western party, and of those who compose what is termed the "Cape-Fear Interest." Would that such designations were unknown in our land! But as they notoriously obtain, to speak intelligibly, I am obliged to use them. The Counties in the Western section of the State contain a greater average population, and especially white population, than those of the East, and an opinion has there been cherished, until it has taken deep root, that the Constitution of the State ought to be so remodelled as to procure for them a larger portion of political power than they now possess. To effect this purpose, and thus obtain what they no doubt generally deem to be their right, this portion of our people honestly desire a Convention. Fayetteville fancies that its growth would be hastened if it were made the Seat of Government, and some of the Counties around it, have been brought to believe that their interest would be materially promoted by the increased prosperity which it is supposed would be thus given to this town. The Cape-Fear party then desire a Convention, in order to remove the Seat of Government.—Certainly, in each of these classes, there are to be found persons who wish both these purposes accomplished, but it is undeniable, that the great body of the West have at heart nothing besides an increased representation in the Legislature, and that many of the Cape Fear Counties are decidedly and necessarily opposed to this very claim. The West refuse the appropriation, hoping from a contest for the Seat of Government, adventitious aid to their views of a change of the Constitution: while the Cape Fear members refuse under the hope, that if the rebuilding of the Capitol can be prevented, their section of the country may ultimately procure a benefit on which they set an extravagant estimate. Sir, it is a hard matter to reason with the passions, especially with the strongest passions which actuate the human heart—the lust of power and the lust of gain. But however hopeless the attempt, I would fain entreat the attention of each of those descriptions to a few plain and dispassionate remarks. I would conjure them, by the love of their common Country, to pause and consider well what it is they seek to gain, the means by which they hope to effect their objects, and what they put at hazard in the pursuit of their favorite schemes.

Addressing myself then to the West, I would say to them, no doubt you believe the end which you have in view to be right and your course just. Little or no difference of opinion prevails on this question at home, and it is natural therefore, that

your minds should be free from all doubt. But it is not so in the East. Your brethren there, honestly believe, that population ought not to be the basis of power. They have been accustomed to think, that taxation and representation should go together.—They fear, that should an important change be effected in the Constitution, one section of the State may be made to contribute the revenue, and another section empowered to disburse it. Suppose these fears to be excessive, or if you please unfounded, how ought you to deal with them? Your Eastern brethren are beings like yourselves—having indeed the same infirmities, but the same capacities—tenacious of what they deem their rights, and liable to error, but not insensible to the demands of justice, nor too stupid to understand plain argument. Address then this sense of justice, address their understandings as powerfully as you please. The result will probably be, that while you correct their errors and remove their prejudices, you will yourselves discover, that you have hitherto considered the question on one side only, that all right is not with you, and that your claims have been urged to an unreasonable extent—Pardon me for saying that this course has not yet been pursued—Scarcely ever has the Convention question been presented *fairly* to the community—It has almost invariably been introduced in a moment of petulance, or connected with some stratagem, some "bait," some finesse, which was calculated to offend the pride and increase the jealousy of those with whom it was designed to take. Pursue now, this course, and good men may well hope to see this agitating question settled on the principles of equitable compromise, and in that spirit of mutual deference and concession, which ought always to prevail in the adjustment of differences between the children of one common family. But what is your present plan of operations? Do you seek to effect your end by playing upon the fears of one part of the East, and on the hopes of another, with respect to the Seat of Government? If so, you address yourselves to the meanest and basest motives of the human heart—to cowardice and cupidity, and those who are thus approached, must feel themselves degraded and insulted by the application. Freemen, coerced or bribed into a surrender of what they legitimately possess, and what they believe ought not to be surrendered! And in what light do you present yourselves to your brethren? I do not assert that such is the fact; but will they not regard you as holding yourselves up to the highest bidder, offering so much pelf for so much power? Believe me, my friends, (for surely mine is not to you an unfriendly voice) such crooked counsels cannot come to good. It is against the moral law of Him who governs the destinies of communities, as well as individuals, that righteous ends should be prosecuted by wicked means. Do no evil that good may come of it.

To the other portion of the House, with whom I am solicitous to remonstrate, it is yet more difficult to communicate my sentiments with becoming decorum and frankness. They will permit me, however, to suggest to them, that the object which they have at heart may not justify the cost at which they seem willing to obtain it. Suppose Fayetteville, or Averasborough, or Haywood, could be made the Seat of Government, what according to the principles of sober calculation, will be the benefit to result to Cape Fear. I am not surprized that the citizens of the town of Fayetteville should work themselves up into the belief, that thenceforth it would begin a career of splendid prosperity. In every community, visionary schemes of a similar kind have occasionally an epidemic prevalence. A project is started by some sanguine individual, which he impresses on the imagination and wishes of some of his immediate neighbors, and which they communicate to those around. They meet together, talk together, and excite each other, until a common delusion prevails, and judgment, misled by hope and passion, yields itself a ready dupe to the wildest fancies. The idea that Fayetteville wants but the presence of the General Assembly to become the great mart of commerce, a splendid city, is akin to those fancies which some years since built up in imagination the great town of Haywood, and lined the banks of the Roanoke with commercial cities—Magnificent schemes, which resulted in great gain to dishonest speculators, but in ruin to many an honest man. Remove the Legislature to Fayetteville, and you will indeed give a little more custom to the tavern keepers, induce some widows to engage in the precarious, and at best but ill paid employment of boarding the members, and for a few weeks in the year, impart a little more animation to the shopkeepers and grocers. Even this, I allow, will not be without benefit to the place—but it is a paltry and pitiful gain to a town which has far more important resources to which it ought to look, and from which its attention ought not to be diverted.—Rely upon it, though Raleigh may be broken down, Fayetteville will not gain all that Raleigh loses. The latter will still continue the seat of justice of a large and populous county—and as such, retain a portion at least of its present inhabitants. You cannot make Fayetteville, fixed by nature in the South-west angle of the State, what Raleigh is, the centre of North Carolina, in the very heart of all the great thoroughfares which transverse it. Above all, you cannot transfer to Fayetteville the health of Raleigh. Far be it from me to depreciate a place with which the earliest and dearest recollections of my heart are associated; but no man is ignorant, that all the towns on our rivers below their falls, are annually visited by bilious fevers. And it is a fact too notorious to be denied, that at Fayetteville, every family that can conveniently afford it, removes in the summer to the adjacent sand-hills to escape these visitations. If Fayetteville then should succeed, by bidding highest at the Convention auction, and gain the prize, which is to be paid for in the surrender of political rights, she will soon find that the play was not worth the candle. No, sir, she has other and far better, far surer means of improvement and prosperity. Let her direct her energies, and invite those of her neighbors, to the creation of good roads through the sands which intervene between her and her rich back country—let her effect an easy and constantly open communication with the tide-water, and then she will become what, in my heart I desire to see her, not indeed a great Emporium of Commerce, but a thriving, populous, and animated interior Town. And surely it will be far more gratifying to her and her friends, to contemplate a prosperity thus acquired, than to perceive that she has gained a slight accession by the destruction of a neighbor—has risen by another's fall.

But, sir, can gentlemen seriously believe that Fayetteville ever will become the *permanent* Seat of Government of North Carolina? Mark, I do not pretend to say, whether some political traffic or combination may not effect a temporary removal there—for no one, if such a nefarious traffic should take place, no one can tell what may be its immediate results. But history is a fiction, and all experience lies, if the ultimate result of such a combination be not that which ever has attended a coalition between unequal powers pursuing distinct ends and impelled by separate interests. In the memory of man, there is no instance where a weaker community, to effect its peculiar object, has called in a stronger to its aid who had its own purposes to answer, that, in the end, it did not become the victim of its powerful ally. We had a coalition not long since in this State, the remembrance of which may serve as a warning. But five or six years since, the political friends of Adams joined with those of Jackson to defeat the vote which North Carolina was about to give to Crawford. The immediate end was gained—but the result was what we see—a dominant Jackson Party, sustaining, rewarding and upheld by the adherents of Crawford, and proscribing and punishing their late associates. Let the smaller counties of the Cape Fear give up their political equality to get the Seat of Government, and how long will they keep the mess of pottage for which they will have sold their birth-right? What security can they have for retaining the Seat of Government even until the walls of the new Capitol shall be dry? Remember there are not more than 13 Counties of the 64, that have, or fancy that they have, any interest in this Revolutionary measure.—There are at least 30 who regard it with abhorrence, and will be disposed to seek the first occasion for visiting with their resentment, what they consider—it is immaterial whether rightfully or not—a desertion of principle for interest. Let the example be set of political combinations succeeding in efforts to overturn the settled institutions of the State, and time and chance, which happen to all, will soon enable others, while resentment will assuredly prompt them, to follow the easy and most pernicious precedent.

Mr. Speaker, there is no view of this subject, no topic connected with it, which fills my mind with such dread, as the probability of such factious combinations. In every free government, factions must exist; there will be portions of a State connected by some real or imaginary tie of conduct or feeling, distinct from the great and universal interest of the community—and the folly of many, and the wickedness of some, will induce them to prefer the success of the party to the general good. In their most mitigated and subdued form, these factions are dangerous to liberty and to order. But it is when distinct factions combine for factious purposes, each having at heart its own peculiar interests, that the public welfare, the public honor, and the public morality, are most certainly sacrificed. Jobbing and bargaining, intrigue and counter-intrigue, oppression and vindictive retaliation, then become the order of the day.—*Obsta principiis.* Let us check the very beginnings of these fatal mischiefs. Let us not postpone the performance of a plain duty which we owe to our Country, because we disagree upon other subjects. Let us not leave these hideous ruins to proclaim to every passer by, that North Carolina is so torn by intestine feuds, so distracted with sectional jealousies and petty local interests, and so indifferent to her rank among the States of this Union, that she cannot agree even to erect a House under the shelter of which the Representatives of the People may assemble to legislate. [*Debate to be continued.*]

GEORGIA.

The following preamble and Resolutions were adopted at a "very numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Jones county," held on the 3d inst.

Whereas at a late sitting of the Supreme Court, in the city of Washington, in the case of Worcester against the State of Georgia, a most extraordinary and extrajudicial decision has been made; denying the right to Georgia, to enact and execute laws for the protection of her citizens within her limits.

And whereas, said decision, if carried into effect, would be subversive of order—destructive to the peace and well being of our citizens—violative of the provisions of the Constitution of the State, and not warranted by any exposition of the Constitution of the United States,—depriving the State of an essential portion of her sovereignty, tending manifestly to a consolidated government, thereby destroying the harmony, and bringing into jeopardy the perpetuity of the Union—moreover would present the strange anomaly of two governments exercising authority within the same territory, or more properly speaking, would annihilate the government of Georgia, in part of her territory, and substitute that of New Echota in its stead.

Therefore resolved, 1st. That as citizens of Georgia and as freemen, we do most solemnly protest against such *arbitrary*, assumed (and to say the least) impertinent *interference* on the part of the federal judiciary, towards Georgia, in the constitutional exercise of rights, peaceably enjoyed by other members of this Union.

Resolved, 2d. That under every trial, (and Georgia has had her share) whether of prosperity or adversity, of feelings outraged—the most sacred rights disregarded, of public functionaries insulted, the honor and character of the State contemned and ridiculed, we have cherished an abiding attachment for the "union of the States and the sovereignty of the States." But that in the opinion of this meeting a crisis has now arrived, when every consideration of public duty, and every right held dear by freemen, demand the most determined resistance against this odious usurpation, its aiders and abettors.

Resolved, 3d. That we most sincerely invoke the aid of our *ministerial* fellow citizens throughout the State, that they would earnestly supplicate a throne of grace, that the great arbiter and disposer of events, may, in the plenitude of his mercy, dispose the hearts of our people generally to peace, to fraternal affection, to justice and mutual respect for each other's rights, that the great evil may be removed from among us, our strifes cease and harmony and good fellowship be restored.

Resolved, 4th. That we look with confidence and entertain the most lively hopes, that our high public functionaries will perform their duty to the country with fidelity, on this momentous occasion.

Resolved, 5th. That our fellow-citizens throughout the State, are hereby respectfully invited to hold meetings, to give assurance to his Excellency the Governor, that he will be supported by the people of this State, if future circumstances shall make it painfully necessary, in resisting the execution of any mandate or order, that may be attempted to be enforced, coming from the Supreme Court, for the release of the Missionaries, now in the Penitentiary, or in violation of the undelegated rights, powers, and authority of this State.

JUDGE BALDWIN'S OPINION on the Cherokee case, has at length been published, and is certainly the most extraordinary document that ever emanated from the tribunal of which he is a member. His dissent was not founded (says the Charleston Evening Post) as we were led to suppose from the first newspaper accounts of it, exclusively on the technical objection, as to the copy of the record, but was entered against the main decision itself of the rest of the Federal Court. We regret that so good an argument should have been clothed in the uncouth and tawdry style of which the following extracts are specimens.

What a sentence this is!

"It is here that the supreme power of the nation has placed the precious casket which contains that magic mystic band, and which unites twenty-four sovereign and independent States in one harmonious union, which from the wrecks of a disjointed confederacy, writhing under the agonizing and convulsive throes of a mighty revolution, left the people free; but not knowing what freedom was, or how its blessings could be enjoyed—a nominal nation, on whom a kind and benificient Providence has bestowed its blessings, in the fulness of benignant bounty, but would have bestowed them in vain, had not this government *arose*, the noblest work of man, constructed by a patriotism as pure as poor mortality admits, and in all the plenitude of wisdom and justice, that belongs to finite beings—a Government which unseen and unfelt, save here where its machinery is visible, operates (if the expression can be applied to the work of man) like a Providence, its existence not known by its physical action, but felt as the deepest moral conviction, known and hailed, only by the blessings it diffuses."

The Latin in the following learned passage, is given *literatim*, as we find it in a Baltimore paper:

"There is something within which tells me "there is a place where truth, which is the foundation of justice, should not be hidden and unknown. * * * [10 *C's pref.* 1. 2.] In that place there is a monitor, which reminds me of a maxim of the law: "*Prefus judicio quam rim injuste fa*ere;" and my high duties compel me not to forget another: "*Par in parim imperium non habit.*" Thus supported—"*Sto antiqaas vias*"—stop a second time at the threshold of the Cherokee sovereignty, knowing, judicially, no State or Nation, within the bounds of this Union, not recognized by its Constitution, and subject to its delegated legislation.

The following are some of the flashes which illumine the course of the argument.

The solemn judgment and final process of this court would be no beam of dawning light on the lonely path, or the bursting of morning in the cell of the martyr; it would not open the gates of the Penitentiary and set the prisoner free; he would still remain a captive, abiding in darkness, in solitary light, or laboring with felons, without something more than a reversal of the judgment *now reversed*, or a *reversal* of the *refusal* of the Superior Court of Georgia to obey the mandate now issued.

If a legal injury has been inflicted on the plaintiff, it can be redressed by this Court on this writ, only by the application of the Tourniquet, the Trepan, and the knife to the legislation of Georgia.

I cannot pull by such a cord as that very thread which snaps by its own extension.

And the whole concludes with the following splendid display of fireworks:—

The judgment is pronounced, the mandate has gone forth in words of power which bid a state obey; the act is irrevocable and the deed is done. Come good, come ill, I desire neither praise or censure; my judgment directed me to the plain and narrow path prescribed by law; my duty has guided me in it; I have come to a point where there was a barrier which both forbid me to pass; I have obeyed the impulse; and having taken neither scot or lot of this matter, wash my hands of it now and hereafter. If the fiat of this Court shall be received in Georgia in the beams of peace and carry on its wings the healing of the nation, I shall not rejoice the less at the blessings. But if it shall be the mountain storm which shakes foundations, my voice has not added to the fury of the blast, whether it shall pass my head unhurt, or lay it low, whether as a self supported oak riven by the tempest, or rooted the firmer the ruder it blows, I am at peace within, with a mind convinced and judgment fixed, and an approving conscience. The consequences are not mine. They will be met without self reproach.

In again standing alone on the question of Indian sovereignty, my attitude has not been assumed in the consciousness of my own strength, or the confidence resulting from my own reason and reflections; not from a wish to adopt, or act on any new opinions, rules, or principles or maxims of the law, but in obedience to the old and settled ones. If I am wrong, it is because I cannot understand them; if right, it is not by following any light of my own invention, but by tracing the ancient path illuminated by lamps which never flicker and are not yet extinguished. To me it is the path in which it is, has been, and ever will be, my delight to proceed in my judicial labors, impelled by an ambition not easily satisfied or attained to the fulness of desire; not that my opinions should be respected by the authority of my name, but only so far as they may be found to contain the spirit of the Constitution and the results of the judgment of those who have preceded me here and elsewhere, as the law of the land according to their plain language, legal meaning and just interpretation. As one of the expounders and administrators of the supreme law, I am not without the impulse of high ambition; but its highest aspirations are, as a Judge, to be considered now, and remembered hereafter, only as one "Qui consulta patrum qui leges et juraque servat."

After this, who can wonder that Judge Baldwin stood alone in his opinion? What could have tempted Gen. Jackson to put such a man on the Bench of the Supreme Court?

From the Augusta Courier.

It is one accusation against the Supreme Court that it destroys the independence of the States, by occasionally declaring their laws contrary to the supreme laws of the land. Now this is an express power given to this tribunal in the Constitution. It is one, too which it has often been called upon to exert, and when exerted heretofore, it has been uniformly obeyed. The United States, represented by the Government, as well as the individual States, have yielded perfect obedience to its mandates; because its decision was as it ought to be, final—its exposition of the law was the rule of action, until the legislation, on which it was founded, should be repealed. As such, we deem it the duty of the National Executive, under his oath, to carry it into execution, by all the means, put at his requisition by the Constitution, "to execute the laws of the Union." He has no choice in the business—it is imperative on him. He has no right of judgment on the question. The matter is settled by the constitutional tribunal. *Execute the laws*, is the command, and as to him it is as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

Illustrate it by an analogous case—our Sheriff has an execution for debt placed in his hands by the Superior Court. Has he any discretion in the matter, whether he will execute it, or not? Suppose him to say to the debtor, Here, I have an execution against you.—I know it is hard—the debt, on which it is founded, was unjust—you did not owe it—I will not, therefore, levy it on your property—but thus tear it to pieces and scatter it to the winds. What sort of a Sheriff would you say this was? Most imperative, because more important, is the command to the Executive of the Union, Execute the laws. He has no discretion about it, unless, to be sure, he chooses to answer in his own person the consequences of such forfeiture of his own oath, and disregard of the requirements of official duty. The Sheriff, in fact, may pay the money out of his own pocket, and the President stand like a criminal at the impeaching bar of his country; but farewell to all stability in our Government. The Country must be torn to pieces by the violent excitement which such policy could not fail to engender.

From the Georgia Christian Repertory.

A Brother Editor for whom we cherish the best feelings of regard, asks, why we are so silent on the great claims of the imprisoned Missionaries—*why we do not lift up our voice in behalf of the oppressed and suffering?* We might answer him with that silence which prudence seemed to have marked out as *our* proper course, but as there is a point, where forbearance may no longer be regarded a virtue, we deem it an act of sheer justice to some of the most worthy citizens of our country to state, that the great excitement which has been produced chiefly through the agency of religious papers on a subject involving political interests, the efforts to create and promote *local* and *sectional* prejudices under a government the most excellent and in a country where all should be united in the bonds of citizenship, is in our humble opinion, an abuse of the liberty of the Press, which cannot be sustained by the precepts of christianity. As a member of the Church of God, we have nothing to do with political feuds, or with those subjects which involve the mazes and intricacies of national or state jurisdiction; but as a citizen and a citizen of the South we have the indefeasible right to say, that we believe Georgia has all the authority for extending her jurisdiction over the Cherokee Indians, which New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and other States assumed over the Tribes within their chartered limits. We do not profess to be so sapient as to question or to establish the rights of either, but if those states, and particularly New York, could proscribe the Indian tribes to a pitiful portion of her soil, we cannot perceive the propriety or equity of the aspersions which have been thrown upon us.

We have the right also to say, that the blood of our fellow citizens and the stripes inflicted on them at the *inhuman and mock tribunals* of the Cherokees, have as strong claims upon our sympathy as the sufferings of the savages—the law which has been denounced as brutal in the extreme, was designed to counteract those evils, and if christians and christian Ministers were disposed to give a preference to the savage code and to exert their influence in direct hostility to the interests of the savage, the interest of the State and the wishes of the Chief Magistrate, we believe they have as much right to glory in their "*oppression and suffering*," as the obstinate and rebellious child has to glory in the punishment of his crimes. We plead not for the chains and fetters of the guard, but waiving all claims which Georgia may or may not have to the right of jurisdiction, we maintain, that had St. Paul indulged such conscientious scruples as those professed by the "imprisoned Missionaries," the glad tidings of the Gospel would have been confined to a narrow compass. Had Coke, Judson, Shaw and others evinced the same fastidiousness, the voice of the herald had never been heard in the deserts of Caffraria, under the palm trees of Ceylon, among the Pagodas of India, the Mosques of Persia or the barbarous tribes of our own country.

In conclusion, we would advise our Brother Editor to be sparing with his tears and especially of his words. If he will not believe that there are at least a few choice spirits in the South who are not impervious to the calls of *human suffering*, time may yet convince him of the fact. He has not heard or known all that he may yet hear and know in relation to the Missionaries, and the course of one who fled from the sight of his prison house, and since, from the paths of his fathers, is enough to convince him, that it is possible for us to misplace our confidence.—Should the scene close in blood or something worse, let it not be said that the Methodists have taken any part in the tragedy. As a people, we have nothing to do with coalitions *political* or *ecclesiastical*. This is the motto which our Fathers bequeathed us, and when we shall refuse to transmit it to our Children, may we cease to exist as a people.

The Utica Observer asserts, and the Albany Argus copies the assertion—that the President of the United States is not bound to support the Constitution as it may be interpreted by the Federal Judges—that he may act independently of any other branch of the Government, on all constitutional questions—that "he may either act or refuse to act in support of the decision of a co-ordinate branch of the Government." The President is then invested with all real legislative, judicial, and executive power, with regard to the Constitution: the execution of the laws depends upon his will, and he possesses more absolute control in the Government of the Union than is claimed for any constitutional monarch in Europe in the administration of affairs. With him, no branch of the Government can be deemed *co-ordinate in fact*—the prerogative of nullifying laws and judicial decisions by denying their conformity to the constitution, makes him supreme—the final arbiter—the very Celestial Majesty.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Evil Signs.—We regard more in sorrow than in anger the absurd and monstrous propositions and sentiments that we now see occasionally in newspapers of a certain stamp; such as "organizing a new Supreme Court, in which shall enter some portion of the spirit of the age"—"re-organizing the Senate"—"the President should take power in his own hands." "The President should judge for himself as to the propriety of executing the mandate of the Supreme Court," &c. &c. Now, all these prove that there is a declension in patriotism and public virtue, somewhere. We regard them as evil signs—as ominous portents—as unhealthy appearances. The body politic cannot be sound, when such things are suffered to pass by without strong reprobation and universal disgust.—Some years ago, the man who would give utterance to such trash would have been scouted out of public life. Now the case is different. Let these "evil signs" be looked to—they may point to something worse hereafter.—*Alexandria Gaz.*

From the Georgia Courier.

Towards the close of Mr. Jefferson's administration, Pennsylvania, it may be recollected, undertook to disregard a mandate of the Supreme Court, and ordered a brigade of militia to resist the Marshal. But President Jefferson was unyielding, and the State submitted—having long since become ashamed of the transaction. In the heat of her passion, however, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their influence to procure an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that an impartial tribunal may be established to determine disputes between the General and State Governments."

This Resolution was promptly rejected by every State in the Union—and by none more readily and decisively than by Georgia as the following extract from the Legislative Journals of that State will prove:

STATE OF GEORGIA,
In Senate, 25th November, 1809.

"*Resolved*, That the amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States, by a Resolution of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and approved by the Governor of that State the 3d day of April, 1809, in the words following, Be and the same is hereby DISAPPROVED by the Legislature of this State and that the Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to OPPOSE the said alteration."

Mr. Van Buren.—The following letter from Mr. Van Buren is in reply to a letter from a committee of the citizens of New York who addressed him on the subject of his rejection:—

London Feb. 24th, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: I have been honored with your kind letter of the first instant, communicating to me the sentiments of a public meeting of my Fellow-Citizens on the subject of the rejection by the Senate of my nomination as Minister to this country.

Having always observed, on the part of the Republicans of the city of New York, a frank and fearless independence of opinion, and a disinterested regard to truth and justice in their estimate and support of public men, I have looked to their approbation with solicitude as a criterion of conduct, and have received the testimonials of respect with which they have occasionally honored me, with correspondent satisfaction, but never with such deep felt sensibility as in the present instance. Severed for the first time from my country and friends and placed in a conspicuous situation among strangers, in a foreign land, advantage has been taken of my position to level at me a shaft intended to wound me to the quick, and to calumniate me in the eyes of the Government and nation with whom I was to treat, and to whom I was, as yet, but little known. Thanks to the generous and warm-hearted promptness of my Fellow-Citizens of New York, the same moment that brought me the poisoned shaft of my enemies, brought also the message of my friends 'with healing on its wings.' When you inform your constituents of this circumstance, they will at once perceive how well timed and effectual has been the assurance of sympathy, esteem, and confidence, and how deeply it must have sunk into my heart.

In testifying to my public conduct, they are pleased to speak with eulogium of me, as contributing while in the Cabinet, to the success of the present administration: That signal success, I feel called upon to declare, is pre-eminently due to the political sagacity, unvarying industry, and upright, straightforward policy of our present venerated chief. All the humble merit I claim is, that of having exerted myself to the utmost to execute his patriotic and single hearted views, and of having sacrificed all personal considerations to ensure their success, when threatened with extraneous embarrassments. That my exertions were arduous, painful, and incessant, I may without vanity, assert; whether my sacrifices have not been repaid with unmerited detraction and reproach, I leave to my countrymen to determine.—Still I shall ever regard my situation in that Cabinet as one of the most fortunate events of my life, placing me as it did in close and familiar relation with one who has well been described by Mr. Jefferson as "possessing more of the Roman in his character than any man living," and whose administration will be looked to, in future times, as a golden era in our history. To have served under such a Chief, at such a time, and to have won his confidence and esteem is a sufficient glory, and of that, thank God, my enemies cannot deprive me.

Of the particular act of hostility to which I am happily indebted for the present expression of feelings on the part of my Republican fellow citizens, it is not, perhaps, proper, and I would fain think, not necessary, that I should say much. The courtesy due to the highest of our Legislative bodies obliges us to presume that the reasons assigned by the majority for their decision were sincere; if so, I console myself with the persuasion that the sentiment of which I have an earnest before me, is likely to determine the futility of those reasons, and the injustice of that decision.

Allow me, gentlemen, in conclusion, to thank you heartily for the expression of individual feelings with which you have accompanied the resolutions of your constituents. Enjoying a personal acquaintance with every one of you, and knowing how much of private worth and public respectability you represent, I feel flattered and gratified to receive such sympathy at such hands; and, situated as I am, I cannot but look forward with heart-cheering anticipation to the welcome with which you promise to greet my return to my native land.

A few weeks residence here will be required to place the affairs of the legation in a proper train, as well as to settle my own private concerns; after which I propose to avail myself of the only opportunity that will probably ever be afforded me to visit a few of the most interesting points of the Continent. After that I shall make the best of my way home, where I hope to arrive early in the summer. I shall then be able more adequately to express in person, my deep—my affectionate sense of the vigilance and protecting kindness of my Fellow Citizens, and of the honest zeal with which they have stepped forward to vindicate me from assaults during my absence. In the mean time, with a proud and grateful feeling of sincerity, I leave my character in their keeping,

I remain, gentlemen, with the highest respect,
Your servant and friend,
M. VAN BUREN.

Emigration.—The tide of emigration is flowing with unexampled rapidity to the Western District of Tennessee. The Jackson Statesman says the emigration to the District has, within the last four or five months, given to its population an increase of at least 20,000 souls! From the great number of movers we have seen pass through this city recently, we are induced to believe that a very large proportion of this number went from this State.

Raleigh Star.

New Meaning of the word Remonstrate.—A worthy farmer in the north of England was once waited upon by a taxgatherer, who claimed taxes which had been already paid. The receipt had been mislaid, and the farmer could not on the instant produce it. The man of taxes became very abusive; and the farmer in his own phrase, remonstrated with him. "Well, and to what effect did you remonstrate with him?" asked a friend, who heard the story from the farmer's own mouth. "I don't know," was the reply, "but I know the poker was bent, and I had to get a hammer to straighten it again."

Chambers's Scottish Jests.

Large Owl.—On Christmas morning last, John Ligon, Esq. of Wake Forest, in this county, killed a white Owl, which measured, from the extremities of the wings, six feet across; his body was as large as that of a well grown turkey cock; and his talons the size of a man's hand. Beat this who can.—*Rel. Star.*

From the Raleigh Star.

LETTER FROM GEN. SAUNDERS TO GOV. BRANCH.

Gen. S. requests of Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay to insert in their next paper the following copy of a letter addressed by him to Gov. Branch:

[Copy.]

Raleigh, April 7th, 1832.

Sir,—When I received your letter of the 28th of March, I did not for a moment think of your having forwarded a copy of that for publication—as forming "a part of the correspondence which [had] passed between us." I can but consider your course in this business as very extraordinary. You had called for an explanation of an allusion which I had made to you in an anonymous publication, which had been given, and received by you as "satisfactory." Yet by the same mail in which you forward your note and my letter, you address to me a letter, a copy of which you also enclose (without waiting for an answer) for publication. This may be fair dealing, and according to your notions of honorable etiquette. If so, I have at least learnt something from this controversy. If my answer was as you had pronounced it, "so far satisfactory as to relieve [you] from the necessity of resorting to another mode of redress," which it seems was so fond of intimating your willingness to adopt —why this appeal to the public? Was it to relieve your own feelings, or to lacerate mine, by an allusion to a matter, which, when understood, will reflect as little credit on you for its disclosure, as injurious to me by being made thus public? You say my answer contained "expressions which might be susceptible of an offensive construction;" yet in your letter you make no allusion to these "expressions," but content yourself with insinuating that my change of feeling towards you had arose from the fact that it was no longer in your power to serve me with those who now wield the patronage of the General Government—and that I had been "a suitor for office" through "your favor" whilst Secretary of the Navy. A simple statement of the case will sufficiently repel the pitiful motives you have here ascribed to me, as well as show the conduct of one who exhibits so much sensitiveness at being charged with a breach of private confidence. I freely admit that I did write to you some months after your appointment as Secretary, expressing a desire to change my situation; and as I was unwilling to place my name before the executive, left the matter with you to act as your own sense of duty to the public and justice to me might dictate. But, sir, your memory should have reminded you, and your candour should so have stated the fact, that afterwards I thanked you for your offer of willingness to serve me, *but deel ned all further application*. This, too, was long before you ceased to be Secretary, and as I had believed you sincere in your proposed tender of service, the matter had passed from my mind, and I little expected to have had it revived by you through the columns of a newspaper. I was not your friend for the sake of office, nor have my feelings undergone any change towards you in consequence of *your* loss of it—but from the unfavorable complaints you have made about it, and the open political tergiversation you have manifested in your active zeal against those whom you suspected to have been instrumental in depriving you of it. As I do not desire to add to the bitterness of your feelings, or court the honor of a newspaper controversy with you, I shall here close a correspondence, from which I expect neither instruction or improvement. I have the honor to be, &c.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Hon. JOHN BRANCH.

The Albany Argus thinks Mr. Van Buren's reply to the Tammanies 'worthy' of him and of the occasion. We think so too; but it has no other worth.

The most nauseous adulation of Gen. Jackson, is introduced into this reply. The following extract is in the genuine language of a born thrall:

"To have served under such a Chief, at such a time, and to have won his confidence and esteem, is sufficient glory; and of that, thank God, my enemies cannot deprive me!"

We have been accustomed to think that, to win and deserve the "confidence and esteem" of a nation of freemen, was the aim of generous minds. Mr. Van Buren's glory, it seems, is to bask in the smiles of a great man's favor —favors and favor which are shared, in at least an equal degree, by *Amos Kendall, Wm. B. Lewis* and *John H. Eaton*.—N. Y. Am.

Gen. Jackson's sentiments in 1818.—The following extract from a letter of Gen. Jackson to Gov. Rabun of Georgia and published many years ago, will be read with great interest at this particular time. The sentiment of Andrew Jackson, General Commanding, and of the same Andrew Jackson, President, is diametrically opposite as the Antipodes. The annexed letter was called forth by an invasion of a settlement of the Creek Indians by order of the Governor of Georgia.

Boston Sentinel.

Extract from General Jackson's letter to the Governor of Georgia, dated 7 miles advance of Fort Gadsden, April 17, 1818.

"That a governor of a single State should assume the right to make war against an Indian tribe, in perfect peace with, and under the *protection of the U. States*, is assuming a responsibility, that I trust you will be able to *excuse* to the government of the U. States, to which you will have to answer. * * * I have, sir, as Governor of a State, within my military division, *have no right* to give a military order to a *Gen'l in the field*; and this being an *open and direct infringement of the treaty with the Creek Indians*, Capt. Wright must be prosecuted and punished for this outrageous murder, and I have ordered him to be arrested and confined in irons, until the pleasure of the *President of the United States*, is known on the subject. If he has left Hartford before my order reaches him, I call upon you as Governor of Georgia, to aid in carrying into effect, my order of arrest and confinement, which I trust will be affected and Capt. Wright brought to condign punishment for this unparalleled murder. It is strange that this hero had not followed the trail of the murderers of our citizens, it would have led to Mackintosh's, where we found the *bleeding scalps of your citizens*, but there might have been more danger in thus attacking a village containing a few subdued women and men, and a few young women without arms or protection. This act will, to the latest age, fix a stain upon the character of Georgia."

ANDREW JACKSON.

Major Gen'l Commanding, &c.

We perceive by the Southern papers that the last number of the Southern Review has ceased. It has survived four years, and been struggling in vain to obtain adequate patronage, has ceased to exist.

Suicide.—Elizabeth Halsted committed suicide, by means of opium, at St. Catharine, Upper Canada, on the third instant, *because her husband refused to take her to a place of amusement the night previous!*

"Maxims after happiness, and rules for attaining it, are not so necessary and useful to mankind, as the arts of consolation, and supporting one's self under affliction."—*Shepard.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1832.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road.—The Commissioners appointed for opening Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Rail Road, have given notice in the last Wilmington Recorder, that the Books will be opened in that town on Monday next. We believe it was expected that the Wilmington Commissioners would have exercised the power granted them by the Charter, of appointing Commissioners to open Books at many places not named in the Charter. Books ought to be opened in every village and at every public place contiguous to the contemplated route of the road, that every individual who can afford to subscribe even for one share, should have it in his power to lend his aid to a scheme of such vast importance to his own and the interests of the State.

Great Expedition.—The quickest trip ever made upon our river, was performed by the Steam Boat Henrietta during the last week. She left Wilmington at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, arrived here on the next morning, discharged her load, took in a load of Cotton &c. and was back in Wilmington at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. As it was the fashion during the last winter, in Raleigh, and may be so elsewhere, for aught we know, to decry our river, and every thing connected with it, let this fact be borne in mind. Our "wet weather stream" is answering all the purposes of the merchant and planter: it has long afforded a *safe* outlet for their produce, and of late it has become a speedy and cheap one.

We have been often asked within a few days, "What is Georgia doing?" We answer, she is doing nothing, and saying little. She appears to be satisfied with the refusal of Judge Dougherty to take any notice of the Mandate, and to await with firmness and determination, the further action of that Court. We by no means think that because she is quiet, that therefore there is any indication of hesitancy in her course. On the contrary, we consider her as presenting a more uncompromising opposition to the General Government than she ever did, even in the days of Gov. Troup.—We need not say how deeply we regret this. On the preceding page, the reader will find several articles on the subject.

The Augusta Courier, the only paper in Georgia which advocates obedience to the Mandate of the Supreme Court, contradicts the statement (in a letter which we copied from the National Intelligencer dated "Augusta, March 21st,") that a majority of the people are for quietly submitting to the decision. The Courier says, "We owe it to truth to say, though we regret its truth, that a vast majority of the people of the State are opposed to the decision of the Supreme Court."

We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. McKay, for a pamphlet of 45 pages, containing the memorial of the New York Tariff Convention. Such documents are always at the service of our readers.

United States Bank Stock has fallen to $120 in the Northern Cities. We forbear to mention the reports which we understand have caused this fall, confidently believing that they are not true, the more especially as we have not seen them noticed in any of the Northern papers. The report of the examining Committee will soon dispel all doubts.

State Convention.—At a meeting of citizens of Halifax County, friendly to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, but opposed to Mr. Van Buren's election to the Vice Presidency, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the people of this State to convene a STATE CONVENTION in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 18th of June next for the purpose of appointing Electors favorable to the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, and some individual for the Vice President who is an advocate for Free Trade and opposed to the usurpations of the General Government.

The meeting recommend to the people of the State as a suitable person for the Vice Presidency, Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia.

The ancient Capitol of Virginia, at Williamsburg, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. It was used as a Court House, and the Superior Court was then sitting in it. All the records were saved.

Mr. Randolph.—This erratic gentleman supports his character to the last. It will be recollected that he was lately announced as a candidate for the House of Delegates of Virginia. On the morning of the election, he withdrew from the canvass, for what cause is not stated, but supposed to be on account of ill health.

The receipts of Cotton at Mobile up to the 31st ult. are 103,452 bales, against 79,760 same time last year. Difference 23,692.

It is stated by the Macon (Geo.) Advertiser, that the receipt of Cotton at that place the present season is about eighty thousand bales.

It is with pleasure we learn from the Public Treasurer, Wm. S. Mhoon, Esq., who has just returned from a visit to the North, that there is a probability that Gen. *Joseph G. Swift*, now in the service of the Engineer Department of the United States, will undertake the surveying of the routes for the Central and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Roads. Mr. Mhoon is in daily expectation of a letter from Gen. S. from which we shall learn his final determination on this subject. The employment of a gentleman of Gen. Swift's known eminence and ability in his profession will be hailed with sincere satisfaction by every friend of these important works of internal improvement. It will inspire confidence in those who take a lively interest in them, and in every respect conduce to their success.—*Ral. Star.*

Congress.—The proceedings of the past week have been remarkably barren of interest. The Senate has been chiefly engaged in consideration of the General Appropriation Bill. After prosecuting for several days a debate on the relative merits of the past and present Administrations, which arose upon some item of that bill, the debate was suspended, to allow the bill to pass, with the understanding that it shall be renewed at an early day.

The Pension Bill has also been discussed, without coming to any decision.

In the House of Representatives, the case of the Wiscasset Collector still engages a part of each day.

Internal Improvement.—Whilst the bill making appropriations for certain works of Internal Improvement was under consideration in the House, Mr. Verplanck, who acts as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the absence of Mr. McDuffie, moved appropriations for works at the following places.

For the Kennebec River, $17,000: Deer Island, Boston, $60,000: Hyannis, $7,600: Nantucket, $6000: Oswego, $19,000: Sodus Bay, $17,000: Genessee River, $16,000: Buffalo, $10,300: Black Rock, $5,100: Dunkirk, $10,200: Presque Isle, $4,500: New Castle, $10,000: Ocracock Inlet, $22,000: C. Fear River, $28,000: Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, $50,000: Conesut Creek, $7,800. Ashtabula Creek, $3,800: Cayahoga Creek, $1,500: Grand River, $2,600: Cleaveland, $6,600: Black River, $10,000: Huron River, $1,500: La Plaisance Bay, $3,000: For examinations and surveys, $30,000: For the road to Chicago, $15,000: To Fort Gratiot, $1,500: And from Detroit to Sagana, $10,000.

Mr. CARSON addressed the committee at length and with great animation in opposition to these amendments. Nothing had ever appeared more extraordinary to him than the course taken by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Verplanck) in proposing them. By adverting to the laws passed by the last Congress respecting internal improvements, it would be perceived that the manner in which these amendments had been worded was calculated to deceive, and to impose on the House and the Nation. As an example, he quoted the appropriation of the year before last, for "*completing* the repairs in Dunkirk harbor, $1,342." The year following there was another appropriation, for "completing" the same "repairs," of $6,400. And the present amendment was in the very same words, "for completing the repairs in Dunkirk harbor, $10,200." Thus the appropriations for "completing" this harbor appeared to proceed in a regular increasing ratio. In the name of all that was just, and all that was pure, when was the House to be done with "completing the harbor of Dunkirk?"

Mr. C. proceeded to remark in the same strain upon other successive appropriations for improvements in the Kinebeck River, and particularly those on Deer Island in Boston harbor. The last appropriation had been for 12,000, which was "to complete" the sea wall, and now "to complete" the same thing the Department very modestly asked for 60,000 dollars. So with the breakwater at Hyannis—that was to be "completed" for 8,400 dollars. Now it was to be "completed" with 7,600 dollars. He thought this a very "complete" way of getting money out of the people's pockets. The pier at Oswego and the Delaware break-water, the improvement in the Genessee River, and several creeks in Ohio, received in succession their respective shares of animadversion.

The break-water, he said, had been slipped through very quietly. He feared that his name was to be found as having once voted for it. He was sorry for it, and was sorry it had ever been commenced. Some of these *completions* had been going on for five years—could the gentleman from New York penetrate the vista of time, and say whether five years more would satisfy their friends? It certainly would not if the American System was to be persevered in. So much he would venture to predict—and he desired the Stenographers to be particular in taking a note of that prediction; he did not pretend to be a prophet, but he believed it would turn out to be true. A gentleman near him inquired how much was proposed for Ocracock Inlet? This question, he supposed, must be addressed to him as a Representative from North Carolina. The amount for that inlet was $22,000, and he understood that the Department estimated that it would require at least 10 years to complete that work, so he supposed that was to cost $220,000. So there was this year for Cape Fear River $28,000—the appropriation for last year had been $25,000. But did gentlemen suppose that these appropriations for North Carolina would so sanctify this bill in his eyes that he would be induced to take it? They were greatly mistaken. Did the gentleman who had asked him that question, ever know him to have voted in favor of the appropriation for Ocracock? He never had, and never would. And even if these appropriations for North Carolina, should be put in a separate bill, he would, as a North Carolinian, take the responsibility of voting against it. The same gentleman now suggested to him to move to strike out this item: he should not do so because he was opposed to the whole amendment. But if the gentleman wanted any evidence of his being in earnest in his opposition to the system of Internal Improvements, he would refer him to another bill which would shortly be before the House, proposing a communication between the Ohio river and the shores of the Atlantic, which was to pass through his own estate, or his brother's, adjoining it, most probably within 100 yards of his own door; yet, he should vote against that bill; as he did against these amendments, although the plan was a favorite one with his constituents. He adverted to the large sum asked for, referred to the state of discontent at the South, and the obligation of making some sacrifice for the peace and union of the country. These amendments were part and parcel of that system which was racking the Union in such a manner, that he feared it could not be brought together again.

Mr. VERPLANCK said, in reply, that the speech of the gentleman had been very eloquent, discursive, and playful; and lamented his inability, especially under physical indisposition, to follow it out in reply. It contained some things which called for some remark, but he could not think it contained any very solid arguments. The language which had unfortunately occasioned the gentleman so much uneasiness, and on which he had commented so very largely, had been introduced through inadvertence. The estimates submitted to the Department were sometimes very general, and at other times more minute.—It often became necessary, either from the nature of the works proposed, or for financial reasons, to distribute the appropriation through different years.

The total estimate was for completing certain works and in breaking down that total amount into several annual appropriations, the original phrase, "for completing" the work, had been erroneously retained. So much for the "deception" practiced on the House, and the nation.

As to the appropriation for Ocracock Inlet, the works there were of a singular character. It was a great experiment, which, if successful, must prove immensely beneficial to the trade between New York, and the ports of N. Carolina, by diminishing the risk to which it was exposed, and consequently reducing the rates of freight and insurance; whatever might be the opinion of the gentleman's constituents as to other works of Improvement, the Legislature of his State had declared this work necessary both for defence and economy. Mr. V. quoted a report from the War Department, going to shew that the experiment, as far as it had been prosecuted, had been eminently successful.

We learn by a gentleman who arrived from Williamston last evening, that an attempt was made (it being Court week, and so many of the citizens of Martin county assembled,) to get up a professedly Jackson, but in truth Van Buren, meeting; and that it proved a complete abortion.—*Washington N. C. Union.*

Pleasing Information.—A Letter received within a day or two from the North, contains the following. The facts stated may be relied upon:

"From information derived from the several Lines of Steam Boats and Rail Road Companies, I have ascertained that by the first of May next, the Line for Passengers, between Petersburg and Philadelphia, will be run in 35 hours, leaving Petersburg at 6 A. M., arrive in Hampton Roads at 3 P. M., in Philadelphia by way of the New Castle Rail Road, at 5 P. M. of the next day—thus running a distance of 412 miles in 35 hours, and this without the least fatigue to the Passengers. And so soon as the Camden Rail Road shall be completed, (and which will be done this season,) they will reach the city of New York in 7 hours more, making 42 hours only from Petersburg to New York, a distance of 500 miles: and when the Rail Road from Petersburg to the Roanoke shall be in operation, and which will not be a very distant day, 46 hours will take the Passengers from the Roanoke in North Carolina to the City of New York, an expedition not surpassed in this Country. What strong evidence this exhibits of the steady march of improvement in our country, and how encouraging—how flattering to the enterprizing Citizens of Petersburg who have so nobly persevered in their efforts to accomplish their great *Work of Communication* to the Roanoke River! I think that no one can hesitate, at this day, to believe but that it will be the great thorough-fare for our Southern Neighbors.—*Pet. Int.*

The Circuit Court for Tuscaloosa county commenced its spring term on Monday last, his Honor Judge Collier presiding. During this week two actions for defamation of character have been tried in our Circuit Court, which should serve as a caution to those who are fond of dealing in scandal. In the case of Jolly Jones and wife *vs.* Humphrey Chappell, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for five thousand dollars.

In the case of Joseph Thompson *vs.* Charles Cowley, the jury returned a verdict for five hundred dollars.—*Alabama Intelligencer.*

Fortunate Escape.—As the stage which left here on Monday evening for the North, was passing over Lynch's creek, about twenty miles from this place, the bridge gave way and precipitated it, (together with the driver, Mr. Broadfoot and the Rev. Mr. Powers) into the water, a distance of between twenty and thirty feet. Fortunately, however, no serious injury was sustained.

Camden Jour.

Upon the arrival of the express at New Orleans with the reported news per ship Sampson, from fifteen to twenty thousand bales of cotton were sold at an advance in prices. During the year 1825 the largest sales in one day were about nine thousand bales.

Savannah Georgian.

Paper and Glass.—The reports of the committees of the New York Convention on the manufacture of paper and glass have just come to hand, through their respective chairmen, Hector Craig, Esq. of New York, and Col. Amos Binney, of Massachusetts.

The committee on paper put down the value of the domestic manufacture of this article at $7,000,000 per annum—of which about 3,500,000 are paid for the rags and 1,200,000 for wages; adding, that the price of the article has declined from 20 to 25 per cent. while the quality has been improved in about the same proportion.

The report made on glass shows a probable annual value of more than $3,000,000, subsisting about 10,800 persons, who receive in wages 720,000 dollars, independent of moneys paid for operations not within the works; especially in the supply and transportation of fuel, &c. The selling price of glass has been reduced from 35 to fifty per cent. since its domestic manufacture was efficiently protected.—*Niles's Register.*

A striking difference.—The following comparison of the prices of advertising in English and American newspapers, furnishes the best commentary that can be offered, upon the advantages arising from a hereditary nobility, privileged classes, pensions, sinecures, and enormous national debt and oppressive taxation. Yet there are some, (we would fain hope they are *few*,) who would reduce this fair fabric of ours to a state of anarchy, bloodshed and ruin.—*Columbian Gazette.*

"The twelve Daily Papers published in N. York, contain more advertisements than all the newspapers of England and Ireland.

Advertisements which in England cost $17 for an insertion, cost in America about $1.

An annual advertisement which would cost $32 in the United States, would be subject to a charge in England of $900."

POSTSCRIPT.

The New York papers by to-day's mail are full of rumors and assertions in relation to the U. S. Bank. The substance of them is, that the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer which was formerly bitterly opposed to the Bank, has been *purchased* by a loan from the Bank of a large amount without security. The Courier says that one of its Editors has, *at his own request*, been examined by the Committee, and that the other has forwarded his deposition to Philadelphia. It also says that the friends of the Bank "have nothing to apprehend from any connection they have had with that Institution."

The following, however, is the most satisfactory article on the subject.

Philadelphia, April 11.

The current reports concerning *discoveries* by the Bank Committee are preposterous in every respect. Each of them equals at least the story of the three black crows. But as far as they affect the price of the stock of the Bank they deserve something more than derision. They chiefly serve—if they have not been invented or propagated, for the benefit of the brokers in Wall street, New York.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Stock had risen again to $122.

MARRIED,

At Belmont, near Pittsborough, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives, the Rev. THOMAS F. DAVIS, Jr. to M[illegible]ANN MOORE, daughter of the late Major Duncan Moore.

DIED,

In Hillsborough, on Wednesday last, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH WILLIAMS GREEN, wife of the Rev. Wm. M. Green, Rector of St. Matthews' church, in that town.

Departed this life in Sampson County, on the 11th instant, HARDY ROYAL, Esq., a respectable and wealthy citizen, for several years a Member of the Legislature of North Carolina. His malady was a Cancer in the stomach. For three months he bore this calamity with fortitude and resignation, without a murmur or moan. His kindness and lenity to the poor, unfortunate and distressed, can never be forgotten; his death will long be lamented by his endeared relations and all who knew him. He was in the 64th year of his age.—*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Wednesday last, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Patrick from Wilmington, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., for Messrs. Willkings & Co., T. Sandford & Co., P. Dailey, J. C. Latta, Geo. W. McDonald, W. S. Latta, H. A. Rowland, Henry L. Jones, James Kyle, Ch. T. Haigh, R. C. McMaster, Jno. McArn, Lewis Brown, W. C. Cook, D. McNeill, G. McNeill, D. Mac Rae, J. Campbell, and A. Bailey, of this place; Messrs. J. Clements & Co., T. McNeely, of Mocksville; G. W. Brown, Slaughter & Reeves, Hacket & Lemly, D H. Cress, M. Brown, J. Murphey, of Salisbury; Prince & Garrett, F. J. Hill, A. J. Hill, of Pittsborough; D. Lindley, Jamestown; A. Dockery, T. Steele, Richmond, and Herndon & Coon.

Also, on the 15th, inst. Henrietta Steamer and tow boat Clarendon, with Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, for Nott & Starr, Willkings & Co., Hall & Johnson, H. L. Jones, J. Munn, Joseph Baker, Jno. M. Dobbin, A. Kimball, P. Dailey, Lewis Brown, J. Kyle, C. P. Mallett, Ch. T. Haigh, An. Bailey, and others, of Fayetteville; R. & D. Marsh, Chatham.

DEPARTED, on Saturday last, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Patrick, with Cotton, Flour, Wax, Feathers, &c., for Messrs. O. P. Stark, C. T. Haigh, T. Fuller, J. Huske & Son, S. T. Hawley, G. Hurlbutt, and Hybart & Strange, of this place; D. Mac Rae, of Lawrenceville.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 50 a 55; apple, 45 a 50. Bacon 7 a 7½. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 15 a 16. Cotton 8¾ a 9¼. Corn 50 a 52½. Flaxseed 80. Flour 4 to 4 75. Feathers 30 a 32. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 7½ a 8. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Loaf and Lump 15 a 20. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 75. Whiskey 33 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

MONEY MARKET.

Branch Bank Checks on New York,	¼ pr. ct. prem.
Under $500	½ ditto.
Georgia Bank Notes,	3 pr. ct. disc't.
Virginia,	2 ditto.
South Carolina,	2 ditto.
Under $5,	3 ditto.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from New York, a handsome assortment of GOODS (lately selected by himself from the last arrivals) suitable for the present and approaching season, and will dispose of them upon as good terms as any ever offered in this market. Also a good assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery,

CHINA, and GLASS WARE, HATS, SHOES and UMBRELLAS. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S LATTA.

April 17. 76 3t

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber having recently located in the town of Fayetteville, offers for sale, on the north side of Person street, seven doors east of the Market Square, a fresh Stock of

Dry Goods,

Comprising a general assortment of every thing that is new and fashionable.

J. R McCORMAC.

April 17, 1832. 76f

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

INFORM their regular and other customers as well as the public in general, that their spring supply

OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

Has arrived. Among their assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable;—all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

H. CAMPBELL Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

April 17, 1832. 76f.

New Firm.

DRAKE & ATKINS.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves in the Mercantile Line, will transact business in future, under the Firm which appears at the head of this article. They have taken a stand for the present, in the Brick Row, south side of Exchange Square, and nearly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where they have on hand a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold on terms to suit the exigency of the times, either for cash or country produce.—Also,

One Patent Balance, complete.

EUGENE B. DRAKE,
GEORGE B. ATKINS.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1832. 76 4w.

N B.—All persons indebted to either of the Subscribers, for articles purchased previous to this date, are earnestly solicited to settle the same immediately.

E. B. D
G. B. A.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76 f.

TO HIRE.

ON Saturday next, 21st inst., at the Market House in Fayetteville, will be hired, until the first of January next, a number of *NEGROES*, Men, Women, Girls and Boys. Terms will be made known on the day of hiring.

WILLIAM L. MILLER *Executor of Wm. Lord, deceased.*

April 17, 1832.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A Temperance Meeting of the North Carolina State Temperance will be held on the 9th May in Fayetteville. Representatives and reports from Auxiliary Societies are earnestly requested

T. P. HUNT,
Cor. Sec. N. C. T. S.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR.
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,
IN STORE,
150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,
Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain
ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

New Goods.

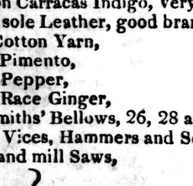
THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
✕ cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle } POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moracco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.



SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING
Coach and Gig Trimming.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. JAMES SUNDY.

For sale, an elegant stick GIG.

February 14, 1832. 67tf.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Paul's Church, at Edenton, on the 17th day of May next.

In consequence of the loss of the Minutes of the last Convention by the fire at Fayetteville, and the existence of various opinions as to the day fixed by that Convention for the meeting of the next, the Rt. Rev. Bishop has authorized the above notice.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

March 13. 71-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see. HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.

November 1, 1831. 52tf.

NEW CHEAP
FANCY STORE.
CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, ulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

New Drug and
MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

MACKEREL, &c.

20 Barrels No. 1 and 2, 20 ½ Bbls. No. 1, } Fall caught MACKEREL.
50 Boxes Prime COD FISH,
Received per Steam Boat and Only Son,
for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

February 7. 66-tf.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28th, 1831.

All persons having accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement:—And those indebted to him, are requested to make payment. The balance of his stock of Goods, principally GROCERIES, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

☞**One Gig and Harness** for sale.

January 23, 1832. 64tf.

New Orleans Molasses,

IN hhds. and barrels, for sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.

April 3. 74-3w.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 Bags prime Coffee.
WILLKINGS & Co.

February 7, 1832.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by
ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,
AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east o the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol, Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter; Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.
THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

NEGROES for Sale.

A GIRL about 14 years of age, and a BOY about 10, for sale, for Cash or on a Credit.
Apply to the Editor.

January 24.

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25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL expose to public sale for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of May next, the following *LANDS*, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1830, and all costs:

	TAX.
600 acres, formerly Wm. Daniel's, listed by William Grimes,	$1 60
1200 ditto on Neill's creek, and 5 polls, listed by James Stevens,	8 40
132 ditto on Black river, listed by Thomas Young,	1 22
200 ditto on Cape Fear, listed by Parish Cross, for the Heirs of William Brazier,	20
The following Lands are unlisted, consequently subject to Double Tax.	
100 acres on Neill's creek as the property of Stephen Johnston, valuation $100	80
530 ditto on Hector's creek, as the property of Lydia Johnston, value $700,	5 60
87½ ditto on Cedar creek, as the property of Green Womack, value $87½	62
50 ditto on Neill's creek, owner unknown, valuation $50,	40

JOHN McLEAN, for
JOHN BLACK, *Sh'ff.*

March 26, 1832. 73-6t.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

WATER WORKS at Auction.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 18th April ensuing, at 11 o'clock, at the Market House, his interest (being one half) in the Fayetteville Water Works. The Works are now in complete order, having been thoroughly repaired and considerably extended since his purchase in 1830 Terms will be accommodating, and will be stated on the day of sale. E. J. HALE.

WILLKINGS & CO, *Auctioneers.*

March 30, 1832.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

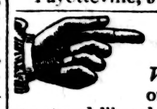
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.



Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by
JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. ‖52-tf.‖

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Saguezs, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15. 54-6m.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY or stolen from the Subscriber, on the 22d ult., a negro woman named *DICY*, about 26 years of age, of a small size, dark complected and likely, a scar under the left breast occasioned by a rising. The above reward will be given to any person who will confine the said woman in any jail so that I get her again, or deliver her to me, on Deep River, Moore County, N. C.

PHILLIP BROOKS.

April 2, 1832. 74-3t.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 18th day of April next, at Public Auction, at the Town House, those four

VALUABLE LOTS,

fronting on Rowan Street, nearly opposite the residence of Louis D. Henry, Esq'r. The Plat and Boundaries of said Lots can be seen at the Subscribers' Auction Store. Terms (which will be liberal) on the day of sale:

WILLKINGS & CO, *Auct'rs.*

Fayetteville, March 20, 1832. 72-3t.

Rum, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT JOHN WALKER,

8 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
50 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 21.

Salt,

200 Sacks Liverpool Blown Salt. Just received per Boat Eliza, and for sale by
T. SANDFORD & CO.

March 20.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors west of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Tin Plate.

20 Boxes TIN PLATE, just received by Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 24.

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams Wrapping Paper, just received and for sale by
A. KIMBALL.

February 7.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable POWDER

For the Diseases of the Lungs.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of those diseases. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs; assuages cough; promotes a free and mild expectoration; removes pain from the chest; relieves asthmatic and difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate disease of the lungs readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

For sale at the Proprietor's Book Store, Fayetteville.

N. B. The above Medicine will be found an invaluable remedy for Influenza and common Colds, which so often end in Consumption.

Fayetteville, 1832.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their customers and the Public, that they have joined their stock in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th 1831. 40-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that I the Subscriber have given a general power of Attorney to John Lippitt, to act in future as my agent.

SAM. F. NELSON.

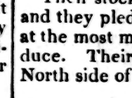
December 31, 1831. 61-3m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the power of Attorney appointing John Crusoe Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co. and signed by Benjamin Rush & S. F Nelson, proprietors of said company, is revoked as far as respects the Subscriber's interest in said Company.

SAM'L F NELSON,
per JOHN LIPPITT, *Attorney.*

January 3, 1832. 61-tf



NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified, that Mr. John Crusoe is the sole Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and that he alone authorised to make contracts, and receive payments for freights. Persons having transactions with the Company, will please govern themselves accordingly, as no other agency, or authority will be recognized as valid.

BENJAMIN RUSH,
For Henrietta Steam Boat Company.

Hayetteville, Jan. 4. 62tf.

State of North Carolina,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1831.

Abraham Scott, vs. Quentina Scott. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* and *North Carolina Journal*, for three months, that the said Quentina Scott make her personal appearance at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer, plead or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro *confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Edward Lee Winslow, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1831.

E. L. WINSLOW, C. S. C.

February 7, 1832.